

The Weather.
Forecast for Saturday and Sunday:
Kentucky—Snow Saturday and Sunday.
Indiana—Fair, followed by snow with
rising temperature Saturday; Sunday
snow; light variable winds, becoming east
and fresh.
Tennessee—Snow Saturday and Sunday.

THE LATEST.
According to the Puerto Plata corre-
spondent of the New York Herald, Rear
Admiral Sigsbee, of the Caribbean
squadron, is threatening the authorities
of Santo Domingo with the "big stick."
Admiral Sigsbee landed without arms
and some persons are reported to have
made threats against him. He warned
the Dominican officials that if any
harm is done Lieutenant Commander
Leiper, who is in charge of the custom-
house at Monte Cristi, they will be held
responsible for the consequences. At
Washington it is stated that Admiral
Sigsbee is acting on general orders.

The finding of the Court of Inquiry
appointed to examine charges brought
against certain officers of the First
Kentucky Regiment was made public
in Frankfort yesterday afternoon. The
court's finding is against all the ac-
cused officers except one, and recom-
mends a court-martial to try the of-
fenders. The court describes the con-
duct of the officers as "little less than
open mutiny." The finding was ap-
proved by the Governor and orders were
issued detaching the officers from their
commands pending their trial.

Johann Hoch, the bigamist, was
taken by the officers to the inquest
held in Chicago yesterday over the re-
mains of Mrs. Walcker-Hoch. Mrs.
Emilie Fischer-Hoch was present, and
testified as to her relations with the
defendant and how she had married him
within four days after the death of
her sister, who was also Hoch's wife.
The police say Hoch has confessed
to having had thirteen of the thirty-
nine wives credited to him.

The Senate yesterday heard the tes-
timony of the first witnesses in the im-
peachment proceedings against Judge
Charles Swayne, of Florida. All the
testimony related to hotel bills paid
by Judge Swayne while holding court
in Texas. The Senate decided to de-
viate the time between 2 and 5 o'clock
each day to the inquiry. The House
passed a large number of private pen-
sion bills.

Col. Robert Wickliffe Woolley, vet-
eran lawyer and writer, died at his
home in Louisville yesterday, after a
long illness. He expended a large por-
tion of his life and fortune in fighting
tax suits instituted by the city, it be-
ing a part of his code to pay State
taxes and deny the claims of the city.
At his last, he was regarded as one of
the ablest lawyers in Kentucky.

The Standard Oil Company posted a
notice at its office in Okmaha, Kansas,
that it would purchase no more Kan-
sas oil. The company says it will have
to stop all the work in that State in the
face of building pipe lines and tanks.
Action taken by the Kansas Legisla-
ture antagonistic to the interests of the
company is said to have been the cause
of the order.

J. Samuel McCue, former Mayor of
Charlottesville, Va., who was convicted
of the murder of his wife, was hanged
in that city yesterday morning. Be-
fore going to the gallows he made a
confession to his spiritual advisers, in
which he said that he alone was re-
sponsible for the crime and that he
recognized his sentence as just.

The Indiana House of Representa-
tives yesterday passed the Moore Tem-
perance Bill, and the measure only
needs the signature of the Governor to
become law. Two-thirds of the mem-
bership of each house voted for it.

The response of Judge Watts Parker,
of the Fayette Circuit Court, to the pe-
tition filed by the attorneys for the
Harris brothers and Ed Callahan, was
filed before the Court of Appeals and
will be considered on February 18.

There is reported to be a serious
breach between the Administration and
the Senate over the latter's seeming
purpose to amend and perhaps kill the
arbitration treaties.

R. W. Knott was on the stand in his
own behalf yesterday in the criminal
libel suit instituted by Patrick Sharkey.
He gave no evidence of particular
value or interest.

Traffic men of Southeastern railroads
met in Louisville yesterday to consider
alleged discrimination in grain rates
allowed to the disadvantage of Louis-
ville shippers.

The purpose of the French Ministry is
to "jam" the Rouvier Bill for the sepa-
ration of church and State through the
Chamber of Deputies.

The General Assembly adjourned sine
die yesterday. The Governor did not
sign the Capitol Site Bill, and may not
do so for several days.

Gov. Beckham named seven of the
ten High School boys who are to rep-
resent Kentucky at the inaugural cere-
monies in March.

Judge Porter C. Walker died at his
home in Lawrenceburg, Ky., at the age
of fifty-nine years.

BULLETS

**Hiers Mowing Down
the Strikers.**

**PERSONS ARE KILLED
AT LODS AND MORE THAN THIR-
TY AT SOSNOVICE.**

ALARM IN ST. PETERSBURG.

**The Striking Workmen Have Again
Assumed a Threatening
Attitude.**

POLICE AND SOLDIERS BUSY.

Lodz, Russian Poland, Feb. 10.—A con-
flict between troops and strikers took
place here this afternoon. According to
one report strikers fired on a detach-
ment of soldiers from windows and the
latter then fired a volley into the crowd
in the streets. Another report says one
striker was killed and four wounded.
Other persistent reports estimate the
number of killed at twenty and say that
thirty were wounded.

The conflict occurred at Louis Geyer's
factory, where troops were lined up
to prevent the men from entering to
demand their pay.

The strikers generally are enraged at
the refusal of other manufacturers to
give them their pay, and several other
encounters between mobs and troops are
reported from different directions. A
number of people are said to have been
wounded.

The greatest alarm prevails here. The
shops were closed early this afternoon
and the windows were boarded up.

It is reported that a general railroad
strike will commence on February 14
throughout Poland.

An official report received here to-day
from Sosnovice says twenty strikers
were killed and twenty-one wounded in
the conflict of yesterday.

An additional regiment of infantry
has arrived here. Troops are stationed
in the streets leading to the Grand Hotel,
where the Governor has taken up
his headquarters.

**THIRTY-THREE KILLED
AND MANY WOUNDED.**

**Soldiers Fire on the People at Sos-
novice After Ordering Them
To Disperse.**

Sosnovice, Feb. 10.—On Thursday a
mob invaded the yard of the Katherin-
en works, demanding that the workmen
in charge of the electrical machin-
ery there join the strike. A com-
pany of soldiers intervened and the
people to disperse. They refused to
leave unless they were accompanied by
the workmen. It is said that a rioter
menaced the officer with a knife,
whereupon he gave the order to fire,
with the result that twenty-eight per-
sons including a high school pupil, who
happened to be passing, fell dead, and
thirty-six were seriously wounded.
These latter were removed to a hos-
pital, where five of them have since
died. A number of others were slight-
ly wounded. Many were wounded in
the back and evidently they were try-
ing to escape.

A large quantity of dynamite has
been stolen from the explosive stores
of the Casimir mines. It is supposed
by strikers.

**SOLDIERS FIRE ON
STRIKERS AT SKARZYSKO.**

**Twenty-four Men Are Said To Have
Been Killed and Forty
Wounded.**

Berlin, Feb. 11.—According to press
despatches from Katowitz, Russian
Poland, a collision occurred between
15,000 strikers and the military at the
Russian station of Skarzysko, in which
twenty-four strikers were killed and
forty wounded. The military, it is also
reported, fired on strikers at Ostrowitz,
but the casualties in that case are not
known.

The Lokal Anzeiger's Warsaw dis-
patch gives the number of strikers
killed at Lodz on Thursday as nine-
teen and the wounded 112. These fig-
ures apply to only part of the dis-
turbances. The sharpest fight took
place before the factory of the Schied-
ler Co., the number of strikers killed
or wounded there not being reported.
Two soldiers and one detective were
killed.

A strike is expected to break out on
the Warsaw-Vienna railway.

**A RENEWAL OF STRIKE
TROUBLE IN ST. PETERSBURG.**

**Threats of a Repetition of the Blood-
shed of January 22—Troops
Are Active.**

St. Petersburg, Feb. 10.—11 p. m.—St.
Petersburg is again face to face with
a renewal of the labor upheaval, the
immediate incitement being the failure
of the workmen to secure payment for
the time they were out on strike, added
to the fact that there has been no ad-
justment of the demands which led to
the strike last month. The Pullout
Iron Works, where the former strike
originated, is playing the principal role.
There are 30,000 workmen already out

within the metropolis, and the workmen
at the torpedo factory in Kolpino,
eighteen miles distant, have also joined
the strikers. There is a strong pros-
pect of the movement extending.

Only energetic measures by the
troops and police prevented the res-
umption to-day of the former tactics
of the strikers, marching from factory
to factory and inducing or compelling
employees to lay down their tools.

Grave Apprehensions.

Thus far there has been no disorder
in St. Petersburg, and the authorities
appear to have the situation well in
hand in this respect, and it is gener-
ally believed that such precautions have
been taken as will preclude the repeti-
tion of the scene of bloodshed of Janu-
ary 22. However, circumstantial evi-
dence is about to join with the strikers
and resort to bomb throwing are causing
grave apprehensions.

The workmen to-day held a number
of orderly meetings in fields, and big
assemblies are scheduled for to-mor-
row. Sunday will be the crucial time.
The position of the workmen is disas-
trously weaker than it was three weeks
ago, for they are without money, while
the authorities are not repeating the
mistake of underestimating the gravity
of the movement or neglecting pre-
cautions. Father Gopon's organization
and the police are doing their best to
effectively. On the other hand the em-
ployers realize the importance of a
prompt settlement of the workmen's
grievances, but have allowed weeks to
slip by without deciding on combined
action. A few have made concessions,
but the majority have refused consid-
ering that to allow the demands of the
workmen would mean bankruptcy for
employers, and have resigned them-
selves to the care of the Government.
They appear to think that the Govern-
ment is trying to make them shoulder
the cost of settling the political diffi-
culty, and have appointed a committee
to draw up a memorial to Finance Min-
ister Kokovtsov, setting forth the po-
sition that the Government's persistent
effort to conciliate the men has not
borne the expected fruit, and that the
anger caused by the delay of January
22 has been augmented by the delay
in settling their grievances.

Reports from many factories show
that the hands are ripe for trouble and
liable to strike.

Ripe For Trouble.

Father Gopon's organization is re-
ported to have appointed thirty-three
delegates, who are to request Gov. Gen.
Trepoff to permit the workmen to send
another representative delegation to
Emperor Nicholas and present a
program of labor reforms, and in
case of refusal of this request, to re-
peat the attempt to march to the pal-
ace square; but there is no confirma-
tion of this report, and it is extremely
doubtful if the men can be induced to
re-march their part in the tragedy of
January 22.

The dispute at the Pullout Iron
works centers in the question of hours.
The men, since the resumption of work,
have been quitting at the end of eight
hours.

The manager ordered a proportionate
reduction of their pay, and yesterday
posted notices threatening dismissal if
the men did not work the regular time,
and a half hour. The men tore down
the notices, and this morning de-
clared their ultimatum of eight hours,
with no reduction of wages. The man-
ager refused to concede the demand,
and the entire works were deserted
within an hour. The strikers induced
employees of a neighboring chemical
factory and a sugar factory to join
them, and the car works and other es-
tablishments in the neighborhood are
already idle.

Cossacks On the Alert.

The accession to the ranks of the
strikers reduced the number of ex-
cesses between the Moscow and Narva
gates, except the Russo-American rub-
ber works, where the strikers refused to
leave the factory. The scenes in this vicin-
ity resemble those of the troublous times
in January. Strong forces of Cossacks
and mounted police are posted about
the roads and the strike district or stood
at ease beside their horses at points
where the strikers were passing, and in-
fantry and marines picketed about the
roads and in slush a sharp thaw,
with rain, having set in last night.
Streets are absolutely deserted, and
prevented strikers from passing out in
bodies to proselyte the workmen of
other districts. The workmen have been
quite orderly and the troops have been
on the roads clear, but have not molested
gatherings of workmen in the fields.

A noticeable feature was the absence
of drunkenness. In the course of a
three hours' drive through the strike
section not more than a dozen men were
under the influence of liquor were seen,
and the strikers are unwilling to have
them around.

Anger Against Smyrnoff.

A large group of strikers near the
Pullout Iron works posted a notice to
the press, and the police, and the news-
paper correspondents, and the police-
men standing by did not interfere. "We
are not going to return to work until
our demands are granted," they said,
adding: "That \$9,000,000 of Japanese gold
must have gone astray or fallen into
the hands of Manager Smyrnoff."

The men are deeply angered against
M. Smyrnoff. Rumors of an assault
on him and his departmental superin-
tendents are current in the city, but the
strikers themselves profess ignorance
of any such affairs. A policeman who
has been for many years on the Pull-
out has confessed to-day that he had
never seen the men in such an ugly
mood, for he claimed, are inciting them
to attack the works.

Students Active.

Student demonstrations in the Nevsky
Prospect in evidence of their re-
fusal to resume their studies until re-
forms are instituted, forbade the ac-
tive participation of students in the
strike.

While workmen in the Pullout quar-
ter were resorting to a strike to settle
their grievances, the employees in the
small factory won a victory on the
strike pay question to-day by resorting
to the courts. They sued the manage-
ment for strike pay, and were given a
favorable verdict.

Physicians of Moscow

**Denounce the Bureaucracy and Say
the War Should End.**

Moscow, Feb. 10.—A remarkable series
of resolutions was adopted at a confer-
ence to-day of physicians residing in
the government of Moscow. These,
which will be presented to the Moscow
Zemstvo, endorse the demands which
the St. Petersburg workmen formulated
January 22, and express indignation at
the methods of the bureaucracy, "whose
aim is the suppression by violence of
all attempts of the nation to secure

his Lieutenants, Frank G. Hogan and
Arthur E. Hopkins, and reached the
members of the company F, and that it
should be mustered out for the good of
the service.

The approval of the finding of the
Court of Inquiry means the carrying
out immediately of this recommendation.
... ..
Report of the Court.

The report of the Court of Inquiry is
as follows:
Report and recommendations of Court
of Inquiry, convened by special order No.
8, Adjutant General's Office, Frankfort,
Ky., January 20, 1905.

All the proof obtainable in the cases
before the court having been con-
sidered, the Record and Reporter re-
ferred, and the Court of Inquiry was
closed, and after a careful consideration
of the facts, the court reached the fol-
lowing conclusions:

1. That the conduct of the officers of the
First Kentucky Regiment, as shown by
the evidence, was such as to constitute
a mutiny, and that the officers of the
regiment, by their conduct, have brought
the honor of the regiment into disrepute,
and that the officers of the regiment, by
their conduct, have brought the honor of
the regiment into disrepute, and that the
officers of the regiment, by their conduct,
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2. That the conduct of the officers of the
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3. That the conduct of the officers of the
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5. That the conduct of the officers of the
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LIVING WIFE

**Testifies At Inquest Over
Dead One.**

**SICKENING TALE OF DUPLICITY
TOLD ON STAND BY MRS. EMILIE
FISCHER-HOCH.**

**POLICE SAY, TO HAVING THIRTEEN
OF THIRTY-NINE WIVES CHARGED
TO HIM.**

RECOGNIZED IN MANY PLACES.

Chicago, Feb. 10.—Johann Hoch to-
day heard himself, for the first time,
accused by witnesses and pointed out
to a jury as a bigamist. Before a big
and curious throng he sat while the
narrative of Mrs. Walcker-Hoch's death
was described. Before entering the jury
room in the Criminal Court building,
where the inquiry was held, Hoch con-
fessed, the police say, to having mar-
ried thirteen of the thirty-nine women
who claim him as husband. Two in
Milwaukee and two in Cincinnati were
admitted by him to-day.

Denies Poisoning.

It is predicted by the police that he
will own up to fully thirty of them be-
fore the inquest, with its attendant
strain upon him, ends. But he holds
firmly to the denial that he poisoned
any one of them.

All along the route from the Chicago
avenue police station to the court room
crowds were waiting despite the cold
as if a big parade were anticipated. All
these people saw was a covered patrol
wagon. In front of the main entrance
to the Criminal Court building another
throne was lined up, forming an ave-
nue through which Hoch and the po-
lice in charge of the prisoner had to
pass. The stairs were lined with people
and on each floor employees of the Crimi-
nal Court building were waiting for a
look at the man who had courted and
married so many wives.

Didn't Look a Lady Killer.

Hoch came to the Coroner's inquest
to-day with several days' growth of
beard on his face. His appearance was
anything but neat. As he entered the
room he looked neither to the right nor
to the left, but walked to a seat at-
tending without seeing the people
of his alleged former wives who sat in front
of him.

Frank S. Preyne, an undertaker, who
prepared the remains of Marie Walcker-
Hoch for burial, identified Hoch as
the husband of the dead woman.

One Wife Testifies.

Mrs. Emilie Fischer-Hoch, who mar-
ried the bigamist four days after the
death of her sister, Marie Walcker-Hoch,
testified as follows:

"I was introduced to Hoch by my sister.
She and I had not been on good terms
ever since she came from Germany.
She seemed jealous because

WHAT IS THE BEST WAY TO ADVERTISE LOUISVILLE?

AGITATE WITHOUT EVER CEASING FIGHT.

Better Facilities of All Kinds and Better City Morals.

The city of Louisville can best be advertised by agitation.

Agitate for improvement in all the public utilities.

In water, for a purer supply, lower rate or both.

In gas, for a recognized standard quality at all times at the lowest possible price.

In transportation or transit, for equitable rates and sufficient facilities.

Power, for material reduction in price.

Agitation should be vigorous, continuous and fair.

Agitate for activity in street improvement, sewer construction, public buildings, road building.

Agitate for honest application of tax collected rather than for reduction in rate.

Agitate for morality.

Never quit agitation—you may get nothing out of it but the advertising.

Louisville as a market can best be advertised by organization.

Organize every kind of commercial or manufacturing enterprise.

Organize these organizations into one grand commercial body.

Then advertise by education.

Educate your kind of business and manufacturers on the subject of Louisville.

Educate every man traveling out of Louisville as to just what Louisville is doing.

An annual banquet to the traveling salesman would afford the "educational opportunity" and would itself prove a big advertisement.

Builders and contractors should be educated to advertise for estimates or keep in a wide range of papers and places.

A Louisville classified directory of manufacturers and merchants, wholesale and retail, large and small, should be distributed broadcast. Such publication should be circulated without direct cost to the individual.

This should be supplemented by trade directories setting forth in detail the advantages of each establishment in each trade and circulated generally in that trade.

Incidental advertising for Louisville should be obtained by "going after" all conventions, meetings of lodges, societies and other gatherings. We may fail to get the meetings, but we'll get the advertising.

Summing it up Louisville should be advertised by agitation, education and education. E. M. KAHN.

1708 Second street, city.

BOOKLET AND DISPLAY "ADS" IN MAGAZINES.

Louisville, Jan. 30.—Perhaps it may seem presumptuous for me to add my feeble suggestion to that of the business men of the city, who perhaps know much better than I do the best way to advertise Louisville.

I will venture, however, being interested. After thinking about the matter some little I make the following suggestion.

Let a neat, artistic little booklet be gotten up, one with such an attractive cover that the "stranger within our gates" cannot keep his fingers off it and after one flip between its pages he cannot resist the desire to read it through—to study its contents.

This booklet, while not overlooking

ing the scenic beauties, unique edifices and handsome public buildings, must yet give precedence to the industrial aspect of the question—the advantages Louisville has over all other cities in the way of location, facilities for trade, etc.

Last, but not least, let these booklets be placed in every hotel office in the city, sent out in every bill of goods from the wholesale stores, and let them occupy a conspicuous corner of the desk of every business man. Also let them be put into the hands of every commercial man traveling out of Louisville and be sent out on every train from the Atlantic to the Pacific and from the Great Lakes to the Gulf, and even across the "big water."

Let them fly like the seeds that are carried by the winds, the birds, etc., thick and fast and far, even to the "utmost parts of the earth." So that even the great capitalists of foreign countries shall decide not only that the United States is "God's country," but that Louisville, the metropolis of the Bluegrass State, on the banks of the beautiful Ohio, is the Eurika, the plus ultra for their business ventures. Why do I think the "booklet idea" a good one? Because I was attracted by a similar scheme (not quite the same) adopted by the city of Detroit several years ago, and because I believe it the best, considering the outlay, small compared with some others, which it would require.

Next to the booklet plan—or, perhaps, alongside of it—I believe we might place not only this magazine write-up, but a large display ad in the magazine. So many of the Pacific coast cities are advertised in this way in the Western magazines—Sunset, Pacific Monthly, etc., and the Four Track News, though it claims to be non-commercial, certainly makes an attractive as possible not only every book and corner of New York State, but of New York City—in the two ways mentioned above. The editor of this magazine—the "Four Track News"—has accepted the first article I ever sent to any magazine, because, I cannot help but think, it was descriptive of a portion of New York State, for I afterward submitted for his consideration what I thought to be a much more attractive article descriptive of Louisville, and of which he was gracious enough to say "I think this is the best thing you have ever written," yet it did not "fill the bill." Perhaps it might if the money consideration had been on the right side, as it will be in the case of what is the best way to advertise Louisville?

In the February, 1904, issue of the National Magazine, of Boston, there is a very good article on "Minneapolis, the Beautiful City," in reading which I wrote the editor asking if he paid for such articles, and if he would accept one descriptive of Louisville. He replied, "Regarding our city articles, they are published in connection with our circulation department. We publish one page for each 100 subscribers procured in that particular city."

Craving no pardon if I have been tiresome, but trusting that some point may have been given by what I have penned, my excuse must be my interest in the city, as well as my penchant for literary work—mainly articles in particular. Yours truly,

MISS M. KNIGHT HOGUE.

1003 Second street.

Suggestion From Indianapolis.

Indianapolis, Jan. 30.—In my opinion the best way to advertise Louisville would be to send a copy of your leading paper—the Courier-Journal—to all the commercial bodies in cities of any importance, with a pictorial edition once a week describing the resources of your city, the extent of its territory, the location of its commercial Club and the city, and the paper Hoping this will help, I will remain one of your readers. WILLIAM COLLINS.

securing the information he was after. It was this that led Morrison to suggest that Hallowell, just then at work in Chicago, be secured to continue the work. Witness Hallowell, who was employed for \$20 a week and expense. Witness denied that he had ever seen Hallowell while he was here the first time and that he had instructed Morrison to work with him. "Mysterious Red" never came to the office of the Post.

To Get Facts.

"We put two men on the same work," Mr. Knott explained, "in the hope of getting the exact facts. While Hallowell received at different times from the Post, through Morrison and myself, the other man, who was named 'Yellow,' he said he had relied entirely on Morrison's representation that Hallowell was a trustworthy man."

"Did he tell you," asked Mr. Knott, "that Hallowell was a drunkard and would need a bodyguard to keep him from shooting up the town?"

This question was ruled out by the court.

Inquiry was made as to why the name of Melter was spelled Milton in the first "Mysterious Red" article.

"Didn't you know," asked Mr. Knott, "that the case, why did you publish it as Milton if, as you say, you wanted to present only the absolute facts regarding Sharkey's saloon?"

Mr. Knott said they were not certain of Melter's name, so changed it to Milton.

Another Kind.

"Is that newspaper embellishment?" asked Mr. Knott. Witness did not know.

"Didn't Morrison get \$100 from Jim Whalen at the Buckingham?"

This question was ruled out by the court.

G. W. Snyder's Testimony.

G. W. Snyder, a farmer of Spencer county, swore that two years ago, after he had sold his tobacco in Cincinnati, he returned to this city with \$28.

He said that while at the Enterprise Hotel he got into a poker game and lost \$200. It was then, he said, he was approached by a man named O'Malley and Lewis Oedon, who told him that he had been robbed of his money, but that if he would go to the saloon they would take him to a "straight" game, where he could win all his money back. Witness said he took him to the saloon and lost \$200.

He did not know if it was Sharkey's saloon. He acknowledged he was under the influence of liquor at the time.

Witness acknowledged he was under the influence of liquor at the time and that during the course of an hour or so he lost \$200 or more.

Not Certain As To Sharkey.

On cross-examination Mr. Hufferaker asked witness if he did not attempt to find the money of the others, and witness replied that he had done so. When witness denied knowing Sharkey, Mr. Hufferaker called on the prosecuting attorney to produce evidence.

"I think he was the man behind the bar," replied Snyder, but he was not certain.

Snyder said that after he lost his money he and his brother-in-law called at the office of a lawyer to arrange to have suit brought to recover the money. Menefee Wigramman, attorney, next swore that he had conferred with Snyder and another man about this matter and was about to institute proceedings when a compromise was arranged without advice from him. When court resumed

DISTRIBUTE THE PRINCIPAL PAPERS.

Send Copies of the Courier-Journal and Times Over the Country.

Louisville, Jan. 28.—My idea is this: Send sample copies of the Courier-Journal and Times all over the country to manufacturers and business men, with a selection of the best articles received at your office on advertising. I do not mean that the Courier-Journal should do all this without remuneration. I think it would be wisdom for the city to appropriate a sufficient amount to defray the expense of the same, and to suggest that such strong inducements be offered that manufacturers would be compelled to rush to our town both for manufacturing sites and homes.

Let the widest country at large know the advantages to be had here with us.

DR. W. H. CLORE.

1022 West Jefferson street.

CHEAP RAILROAD RATES AND USE NEWSPAPERS.

Lancaster, Ky., Jan. 26.—I would suggest that the best way, in my judgment, is first through the columns of a daily newspaper with a large out-of-town circulation. It is easy to reach the people through this medium and tell them what you have. It is not so easy, however, to get country people to your city unless some inducement is in the way of cheap transportation afforded by the railroads. Induce the railroads to give, say, weekly merchant rates of one-half usual fare, on the round-trip ticket plan, say, by way of illustration, and note the increase in passenger traffic to your city. We will say, in the spring and fall, which is the busy period with all shoppers, both wholesale and retail. Saving the money, we might take a lesson from Lexington, which is reaching out with her interurban system that is bringing a large volume of business that she would not get if it was not for cheap transportation. Small towns all over the State encourage the building of macadamized turnpikes reaching out into the isolated farming districts, thus offering an easy, cheap way of getting in and out of the market center. Under the old turnpike tollage regime merchants gave back in money to this point to their customers coming to their stores to trade. Interest in the steam railroads running into your city along the lines indicated, and this, together with systematic, persistent newspaper advertising, will bring about satisfactory returns from new sources to your city, your merchants, your theaters and your hotels. Respectfully,

NATHAN T. WRISLEY.

Advertise City On Its Merits.

Louisville, Jan. 30.—In my opinion, the best way to advertise the city of Louisville through the entire United States is on its own merits. We have good river and railroad facilities, have a good climate to give in and living expenses are very moderate, but we ought to have lower taxes, better streets and granitoid sidewalks all over the city, and the further we ought to have sewerage and filtered water direct from the water works. Then take those things that we ought to have and what we have already, and advertise them in an ideal manner. Let the world know what we have, and its reputation will be spread through this country with the assistance of the Courier-Journal. We cannot help

its afternoon session a considerable delay was occasioned by a conference between counsel in applying the rules laid down by Judge Pryor to determine the competency of this particular mode of handling existing conditions.

As To Embellishment.

Regarding the extravagant statements made in the "Mysterious Red" letters, Mr. Baird asked: "Isn't that what is called newspaper embellishment?"

"The use of the word embellishment is all a matter of taste," answered Mr. Knott.

"Is this kind of reckless reporting called yellow journalism?"

Mr. Knott did not regard the "Mysterious Red" letters either reckless or "yellow." He said he had relied entirely on Morrison's representation that Hallowell was a trustworthy man.

"Didn't he tell you," asked Mr. Knott, "that Hallowell was a drunkard and would need a bodyguard to keep him from shooting up the town?"

This question was ruled out by the court.

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drawing inhabitants and manufacturers, and with all these improvements, in my opinion our city will more than double its population in the next ten years.

PEARL N. SCHAFER.

DEATH

Penalty Paid By Charlottesville's Ex-Mayor.

IN LIGHT OF EARLY MORNING

THE DROP FELL BEARING M'CUE INTO ETERNITY.

MADE CONFESSION OF GUILT.

Charlottesville, Va., Feb. 10.—With-out a tremor, J. Samuel McCue met death on the scaffold at 7:55 o'clock this morning for wife murder. Hardly had his struggles ceased when his confession was given out by his three spiritual advisers, Revs. G. L. Petrie, H. B. Lee and John B. Thompson. McCue listened calmly to the death warrant, and when Sergeant Rogers asked, "Do you think that if I gave you my arm you would be able to walk to

the scaffold," he replied calmly, "I can walk without your aid." On the way he stumbled once or twice and the officers proffered assistance. It was not needed, however. There was no weakness. McCue had merely slipped on the frozen snow.

Went To Death Silently.

Watched by a silent crowd of perhaps thirty people, McCue mounted the scaffold. By this time the sunlight was streaming across the rooftops around him. Not a muscle of his face moved. Rogers and two guards ascended the scaffold with him. The prisoner was placed over the trap. His arms were pinioned and his ankles strapped. The black gown was folded around him and the noose was adjusted.

All this while McCue stood without moving. The hope that he might make some statement before he died finally passed away from his mind. He lay over his head and he had seen his last of the world. Not a word had he uttered.

The guard took hold of the rope that was to release the trap. Rogers, standing alone upon the scaffold beside McCue, turned his back and lifted the trap. The trap fell. His neck was broken.

Time Kept Secret.

In order to thwart the curiosity of the morbidly inclined, the Sheriff kept secret the time of the execution. Many people believed that it would be close upon noon. Yet as early as 6 a. m. a well-kept crowd with suspicion resting on any rumor, being other than himself, that he alone was responsible for the deed, impelled to it by an evil impulse, he had been in the prison for some time.

Up to the very last of the idea of a confession was discarded. After the execution of McCue's spiritual advisers said: "Mr. McCue left this world with feeling of bitterness toward no human being. His death was a noble and tender. This morning in our presence he offered to God a fervent prayer for his family; for his brothers and their wives; for his sister; for his uncles and aunts and lastly and most fervently of all for the nation, which he invoked the blessing of Almighty God upon them all."

Twice Mayor.

J. Samuel McCue was forty-six years old and twice had been Mayor of the city of Charlottesville. He was a man of high character and high standing in the community. He had been Mayor of the city for two terms. He was a man of high character and high standing in the community. He had been Mayor of the city for two terms.

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Rates.
Daily edition, one year, \$6.00
Daily and Sunday edition, one year, \$8.00
Daily and Sunday, one month, .75
Weekly edition, one year, 1.00

To City Subscribers.
Daily, delivered, .10c per week
Daily and Sunday, delivered, .15c per week
Daily and Sunday, delivered, 1 month, .50c

Postage.
Entered at the Louisville post-office as second-class matter.

Communications.
All communications should be addressed to the Courier-Journal and not to individuals. If writers who submit MSS. for publication wish to have their names returned, they must in every case send stamps. The editors are glad to examine MSS., but return postage must be included.

Telephone Numbers.
Business department, 1340
Editorial rooms, 1340

TWELVE PAGES.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1905

"Business."
Friday evening, Feb. 10.—The stock market developed no noteworthy features today, aside from a sharp advance in Tennessee Coal and Iron and activity in some of the coalers. The market closed steady.

The grain market came as near stagnation as possible and price changed from yesterday's level were insignificant.

The cotton market was devoid of feature, with prices showing a slight tendency to ease.

The Chicago cattle market was steady, the hog market 5 to 10c higher and the sheep and lamb markets strong.

The River.
The advent of a cold wave last night over the Ohio valley may prove a fortunate circumstance in retarding or averting a disastrous flood. With the upper waters held in check by the freeze the tide which is sweeping down the Kentucky, the Tennessee and other southern streams as the result of recent rains and melting snow may speed its force before it is supplemented by the water which may be expected when the present cold spell is succeeded by warmer weather. With the large accumulation of heavy ice, gorged in many places along the Ohio river, a sudden thaw would have proved very disastrous to coal fleets and ice-bound steamboats helplessly moored to the banks, from the headwaters of the Ohio to its mouth. Yesterday in this latitude, with the thermometer close to the freezing point, there was no melting of the snow and ice except in the sun-causing a comparatively small contribution of water to the streams, but with heavy accumulations of snow in all parts of the water shed of the Ohio and its tributaries, in such streams as the Cumberland and Tennessee rivers, the lower Ohio will rise rapidly and the Mississippi river below Cairo reach a better boating stage than it has had since the great drought set in. It will be fortunate for the planting country if the snow along those rivers shall be carried off before the upper Ohio, under the influence of rain or warm weather, pours out its customary flood.

Fortunately at this time the Missouri is frozen and there is little danger that a rise from that quarter will occur for several months, as if a high tide from that source were to be added to the water which will come down the Ohio the people in the valley of the Mississippi would be in danger of a disastrous overflow.

The Confession of McCue.
After J. Samuel McCue had been hanged at Charlottesville, Va., yesterday morning for the murder of his wife last September the following was given out by his spiritual advisers:

"J. Samuel McCue stated this morning in our presence and requested us to make public that he did not wish to leave the world with suspicion resting on any human being other than himself; that he alone was responsible for the deed, imputed to it by an evil power beyond his control, and that he recognized his sentence as just."

Up to the moment of his last breath McCue had been posing as an innocent victim of circumstantial evidence. Day by day since his arrest he had assured his fellow townsmen, whose Mayor he had been, that he was a greatly persecuted man, and he begged them not to credit the charge against him. A strange man, he declared, had climbed into the window of his residence, attacked him and shot his wife. He clung to that story all along and on that ground petitioned the Governor of Virginia for a pardon. But his tales and supplications were in vain and he went to the scaffold in the attitude of a martyr. Now it is known that he was a guiltless victim of the law, but a murderer.

The case of McCue is the case of many. The one chance of the guilty is to protest innocence. It is the natural habit of criminals who are trapped by circumstantial evidence to attempt to escape punishment by lying. Sometimes they can thus win enough sympathy to help their cases legally and stir up enough doubt to keep their names from becoming totally blackened. The sympathy thus evoked may help them to avoid with a certain courage death on the scaffold and save them from the pangs of absolute despair.

Often innocent persons are convicted

and punished through the subtle tricks of circumstantial evidence. Men have gone to their deaths professing guiltlessness and later developments have shown that the prisoner was right and the law wrong. Such cases cause intense horror and pity. They give rise to keen lament that the workings of the law cannot be made perfect. But in most instances juries are very careful in their verdicts and sift the evidence very minutely before they take upon themselves the responsibility of sending a human being to his death. In McCue's case the prisoner was wrong and the jury right. His confession is but a tribute to the law and a vindication of the process of the court that adhered to the logic of the evidence and compelled him to pay the full penalty of his crime.

To the Highest Bidder.
While one who has an article for sale usually parts with it to the highest bidder, one who desires to purchase, or to get work done, will award the contract to the lowest bidder. The reverse of this rule has been followed by the Navy Department in awarding a contract for armor plate for warships.

The Midvale Steel Company already has a contract for 6,000 tons of armor plate, obtained by underbidding the corporations that have been selling that article to the Government at enormous prices. It put in the lowest bid for 8,000 tons additional, but the contract was awarded the other day to the Bethlehem and Carnegie plants. These latter put in additional bids, which were more than a quarter of a million dollars higher than the Midvale bid.

Under its former contract the Midvale company has furnished specimens of armor plate which successfully stood all the tests to which it was subjected. The company, therefore, confidently expected that it would be awarded the contract on its lower bid. But it was refused on the ground that the Midvale company might not be able to furnish the plate without delay. The officers of the company were perfectly confident of their ability to complete the contract in time, having spent large sums in the improvement of their plant. But it is charged that the United States Steel Corporation maintained a powerful lobby and succeeded in getting the contract at higher prices than were bid by its competitor. It is stated that the awarding of the contract created great surprise in naval circles, as well it might.

This is hardly the way to convince the country that the Administration is waging relentless war upon the trusts.

The Death Penalty.
The Legislature of Indiana has just defeated a bill for the abolition of the death penalty. A similar bill is before the Legislature of Pennsylvania.

The immediate occasion of the attempt to abolish the penalty of death in Pennsylvania is no doubt the approaching execution of Mrs. Edwards for the murder of her husband, in case the Board of Pardons shall persist in its refusal to interfere. A great deal of sentiment has manifested itself against the hanging of a woman, and appeals in behalf of Mrs. Edwards have been made on various other grounds. The confession made by her that she alone was guilty, and exonerating her alleged accomplice, has given a new impetus to the endeavor to save her life.

The prospective execution of a woman seems a rather insufficient reason for the total abolition of the penalty of death in all cases. Of the forty-five States in the Union all but four inflict the penalty of death for some offenses. So does the Federal Government in cases within its jurisdiction. The results of a total abolition of the death penalty have not been such as to commend such a step to those States which still retain it. Even in the existing state of the law murder is prevalent to an extent which is deplorable. Legislation for the encouragement of homicide is clearly not desirable. That the abolition of the extreme penalty has this effect can scarcely be denied. So far as Mrs. Edwards is concerned, the change in the law could not do her any good, and her exemption from punishment is possible under existing law if her case commends itself to the pardoning power.

There is another bill before the Pennsylvania Legislature which proposes to allow the jury to fix the punishment in murder cases either at death or imprisonment. In Pennsylvania sentence is passed by the court in accordance with the law. It is said in opposition to this bill that the jurymen ought not to be required to think of punishment at all; that his mind ought to be directed solely to the question of guilt or innocence, which is responsibility enough for him. This reasoning does not seem very conclusive. It is impossible to prevent the jury from knowing that a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree means death when that is the only penalty which the law prescribes. Hence the inclination to find a verdict of not guilty, or if guilty, of a lower degree of the offense which is not punishable with death. On the other hand, when the jury can fix the penalty either at death or imprisonment, it is often possible to get a verdict of guilty when in other cases there might be a failure to agree, or even an acquittal. The question whether the death penalty should always be inflicted in cases of murder in the first degree is debatable, but a good deal may be said in favor of leaving to the jury the right to make the penalty either death or imprisonment for life. That is the rule in Kentucky and some other States. That its practical operation has always been satisfactory can hardly be affirmed, but it has probably worked as well as the former law which made death the only penalty.

The murderer comes in for an undue

amount of sympathy. The law very properly casts about an accused man the presumption of innocence until the guilt is proved. But when it is established, as it must be, to the exclusion of every reasonable doubt, the sympathy should be directed to the innocent people whose lives are endangered by making murder comparatively safe. It is not revenge for the crime committed that the law contemplates, but the safety of good citizens, which is continually menaced by failure to enforce the law in cases where there is no doubt of guilt. Whatever contributes to that end is of far more importance than immunity for people known to be guilty of murder.

Col. Robert W. Woolley.
Col. Robert W. Woolley, whose death occurred at his home in this city yesterday morning, although for a number of years retired by ill health from active life, was in his younger days a man of prominence in the legal profession. Of a well-known family, he was born in Lexington, and at the time of his death was in his seventy-seventh year. His father, Judge Aaron K. Woolley, was a native of New Jersey, who graduated at West Point at the head of his class and became a lawyer and jurist of distinction. He came to Lexington a young man and married the eldest daughter of Robert Wickliffe, one of the most successful lawyers of Kentucky. He was a member of both the lower and upper branches of the Legislature, and for seven or eight years Circuit Judge of that district. In 1849 he was elected to the State Constitutional convention, but died of cholera before the body met.

Robert, his eldest son, who inherited much of his brilliancy of mind, was educated at Centre College and at the law school at Lexington. At twenty-six he had shown such capacity at the bar, and was a speaker of such force, that in the celebrated Know Nothing campaign in 1855 he was nominated by the Democrats as candidate for Attorney General, and although defeated, he made a noble canvass against his opponent, James Harlan, father of Justice John M. Harlan, of the United States Supreme Court. For many years the brilliancy of his oratory was the subject of admiring comment by those who heard it.

Had Col. Woolley adhered unreservedly to his profession he would doubtless have achieved similar success to that of his father and grandfather. But before having become well established in it he went, in 1853, as secretary of legation to his uncle by marriage, Gen. William Preston, who was appointed by President Buchanan Minister to Spain. His diplomatic career was cut short by the approach of war and he returned to Kentucky early in the summer of 1861 to find the State convulsed with the divisions brought about by the impending struggle. Following his convictions he went South and remained until his close, serving upon the staff of Gen. Buckner and Gen. Preston. Returning to Kentucky when hostilities ceased he resumed his residence in Lexington, but having later married in Louisville, he removed to this city and continued to reside here.

Had Col. Woolley been dependent solely upon his profession his success would undoubtedly have been greater, but, enjoying a competence, while the bar recognized his qualifications, he was without the active stimulus to exertion which best insures results by which the public measures success.

He had a subtle legal mind and was more interested in the metaphysics of law and the arguing or briefing cases which involved a principle or some collateral question to which he adhered than in the handling of those upon the winning of which large fees depended. His career was in the later years of his life clouded by ill health and by protracted litigation in cases in which he was personally interested, and he lost much of the buoyancy of companionship and conversation which had long made him the center of a choice circle of friends. Several years ago he received a fall during an angry spell which fractured a hip, and since then his once familiar figure had not been seen on the streets. In the prime of life he had been a singularly handsome man. Under the weight of years and misfortune he had become bowed down in body and spirit, cheered only by the ministrations of his two daughters and a few devoted friends.

Representative John Sharp Williams, in supporting the proposition to give a Federal commission authority to fix the railroad rates of the country, admitted that it was a dangerous power to confer on seven men and contended that the Southern people never would favor Government ownership of railroads because they have the "old-fashioned idea that the Government should not become too strongly centralized." It is splitting some very fine hairs, however, to oppose Government ownership of railroads and to advocate Government control of railroads, which is what the proposed increase of the power of the Interstate Commerce Commission amounts to. The "old-fashioned idea" that the Government should not become too strongly centralized seems to find no lodgment in the National House of Representatives just now.

Dr. Watson, who is better known by the pen name of Ian Maclaren, says that no young man is justified in marrying unless he can get a first-class life certificate from a really good insurance company. The life insurance solicitor moves to amend by adding that the candidate for matrimony shall actually get a life insurance policy from some company. But is not this an incentive to race suicide?

In the matter of the railroad legislation Mr. Sherry seems to have voted against his excellent speech.

CRIM HAVEN Laid On Col. Woolley After Long Fight.

BRONCHITIS PROVES FATAL.

A LIFE FILLED WITH MEMORABLE INCIDENTS.

HIS FAMOUS TAX LITIGATION.

Col. Robert Wickliffe Woolley, lawyer, famous tax-fighter and man of letters, died yesterday morning at his home, 227 East Jefferson street, after an illness of only three weeks, of bronchitis. Col. Woolley sustained a fracture of the hip two years ago, which, it was thought, would cause his death, but his indomitable will, as well as his splendid constitution, enabled him to withstand the ailment and grow rapidly recovered, though he has been confined to his room ever since.

Col. Woolley was seventy-seven years old, and had been for fifty years one of the best-known men in the State. He was the son of Aaron K. Woolley, a member of the faculty of the Transylvania University, being born in Lexington. When quite a young man Col. Woolley attended Harvard University, where the nature of his mental gifts made him a foremost figure in the student body, and he grew rapidly in favor with his instructors. He was graduated from Harvard with honors, and soon afterward matriculated in the law school of Transylvania University. Immediately upon his graduation from Transylvania University the young man began the study of law in Lexington, and his powers were noticed from the beginning of his career by people who had litigation on their minds. As a lawyer he was successful in many cases, and his reputation grew. He was a member of the United Confederate Veterans, and though he was never known to attend a meeting of the organization, he was always a sympathizer and often sent messages showing his good feeling when the veterans were in session.

His Large Following.
There were a great many young lawyers and men of letters in Lexington in those days, and Col. Woolley was one of the best. He was associated in a law partnership with the famous lawyer, Roger Hanson, during several years. Immediately preceding the Civil War, this partnership was a profitable one, the firm of Hanson & Woolley handling many of the most important cases that came before the courts of Kentucky in ante-bellum days. The firm continued to operate until the outbreak of the war, when it was dissolved to permit of Col. Woolley's acceptance of the post of chargé d'affaires to the American legation at Madrid. This post was one for which Col. Woolley was peculiarly fitted, as his education was broad and deep, and the diplomatic problems that came before his attention were given the benefit of his best thought.

Came Back To Go To War.
His diplomatic work was broken into by the Civil War, and Col. Woolley returned to America to take his place under Gen. Morgan, in whose command he served during the entire four years of the war. He was a man of the deepest learning and had shown the highest courage and fidelity in the field. He was a man of the deepest learning and had shown the highest courage and fidelity in the field. He was a man of the deepest learning and had shown the highest courage and fidelity in the field.

Reprimand From Davis.
For a time it seemed that Gen. Bragg would prevail in his wish to see the young officer removed from his command. But Col. Woolley was a man of the deepest learning and had shown the highest courage and fidelity in the field. He was a man of the deepest learning and had shown the highest courage and fidelity in the field. He was a man of the deepest learning and had shown the highest courage and fidelity in the field.

Famous Buckner Suit.
One of the most important of the cases handled by Col. Woolley was that brought by Gen. Buckner, shortly after the close of the war, to recover certain property in Chicago that his wife had bequeathed to her brother at the outbreak of the trouble, with the understanding that it was to be returned at the end of hostilities. During the progress of the case, Col. Woolley's brother died, the property reverting to his wife, who was afterward remarried. This suit, which involved interests valued at over half a million dollars, was won after a stern struggle in the courts of Illinois by Col. Woolley.

During the "Nothing" period in Kentucky politics Col. Woolley made his now famous race for Attorney General. Col. Woolley was a man of the deepest learning and had shown the highest courage and fidelity in the field. He was a man of the deepest learning and had shown the highest courage and fidelity in the field. He was a man of the deepest learning and had shown the highest courage and fidelity in the field.

Loved State, Disliked City.
A great believer in the supremacy of

the State of Kentucky in every good thing, Col. Woolley always had great reverence for the name of his native State. This feeling did not extend to the city in which he lived, however, and Col. Woolley could always find something in the ways of the city to find fault with. This feeling went to such a pitch that he finally refused to pay any city taxes. He would willingly pay his rate of taxes, but he would not contribute to the city. He was a man of the deepest learning and had shown the highest courage and fidelity in the field. He was a man of the deepest learning and had shown the highest courage and fidelity in the field. He was a man of the deepest learning and had shown the highest courage and fidelity in the field.

When talking to his friends about matters pertaining to taxes, he was wont to say, "Gentlemen never pay my taxes."

Never Withheld Opinions.
His opinions were made known freely to his friends, and his enemies as well. He did not hesitate to denounce any man or measure that he considered dishonorable and political moves that did not meet his entire approval were sure of his censure. He was a man of the deepest learning and had shown the highest courage and fidelity in the field. He was a man of the deepest learning and had shown the highest courage and fidelity in the field. He was a man of the deepest learning and had shown the highest courage and fidelity in the field.

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